

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

FEB 18 4 40 PM '76

AMENDMENT TO REGISTRATION STATEMENT

REGISTRATION UNIT

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Pursuant to the Foreign Agents

Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

1. Name of Registrant	2. Registration No.
QUEBEC GOVERNMENT HOUSE	1787

3. This amendment is filed to accomplish the following indicated purpose or purposes:

☐ To correct a deficiency in

☐ Initial Statement

☒ Supplemental Statement
for Dec. 31, 1975

☐ To give notice of change in an
exhibit previously filed.

☐ To give a 10-day notice of a change in infor-
mation as required by Section 2(b) of the Act.

☒ Other purpose (specify) clarify
a) Item 11, Insert page 8, para #3
b) Item 19, Letters or Telegrams
Press Releases.

4. If this amendment requires the filing of a document or documents, please list -

- a) Photocopy of Letter dated Aug. 20, 1973
- b) Photocopy of Dissemination Report (6/9/75)
- c) Photocopy of Dissemination Report (1/15/75)

5. Each item checked above must be explained below in full detail together with, where appropriate, specific reference to and identity of the item in the registration statement to which it pertains. If more space is needed, full size insert sheets may be used.

Item II. Page 8, paragraph #3. The 620 follow up letters are not mass mailing and pertain to the Fantus Program. A ruling was given by Mr. Justin J. O'Shea in his letter of 8/20/73. See Attachment.

Item 19 Letters. As per sample attached, the notice sent with our material has a signature and in our judgement is a letter, Press releases. As per sample attached, the article in "Le Monde" was considered a press release.

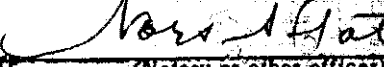
The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this amendment and that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief.

(Both copies of this amendment shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States, if the registrant is an organization.)


Guy Poliquin

Delegate General

Subscribed and sworn to before me at New York N.Y.

this 13 day of February, 1976 
NORA A. TATE (Notary or other officer)

Notary Public, State of New York
No. 03-9287177

My commission expires

Qualified in Bronx County
Commission Expires March 30, 1976

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REGISTRATION UNIT
CRIMINAL DIVISION



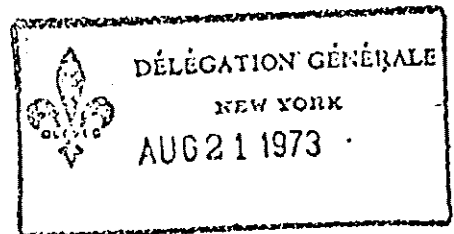
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

AUG 20 1973

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

Guy Poliquin, Delegate General
Quebec Government House
17 West 50th Street
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York 10020



Re: Registration No. 1787

Dear Mr. Poliquin:

In accordance with the request you made during our conference on August 16, 1973, I have reviewed the information you furnished concerning a contemplated campaign by your Government to attract investments in industrial locations.

The information indicates that the Provincial Government of Quebec engaged the services of the Fantus Company to conduct several market surveys, the reports of which were furnished directly to that Government. On the basis of these reports, it is the intention of the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Industry & Commerce to mail letters to companies located within the United States, the names of which were compiled and listed by the Fantus Company in its report. The only function of your Office will be to follow up any responses by personal calls.

Based upon the circumstances set forth above, I have determined that the proposed letters of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Industry & Commerce, copies of which you furnished, need not be labeled in accordance with Section 4(b) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

You understand, of course, that this determination is applicable only in the above described circumstances and has no application to political propaganda which your office disseminates or causes to be disseminated through any instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce.

Sincerely,

JOHN H. DAVITT
Chief, Internal Security Section
Criminal Division

By: *Justin J. O'Shea*
JUSTIN J. O'SHEA
Chief, Registration Unit

Budget Bureau No. 43-R425.1
Approval Expires Oct. 31, 1976

INSTRUCTIONS: Report must be submitted in duplicate to the Registration Section, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530. The original must be signed by or on behalf of the registrant. All items in this form must be answered, unless the answer is "none" or "not applicable," in which case such an entry shall be made in the appropriate space. If additional space is needed for any item, attach supplemental sheet identifying each item.

3. NATURE OF MATERIAL: *A concise account of the nature of the propaganda material* (filled)
Magazine reprint

13. IF THE MATERIAL TRANSMITTED WAS A FILM OR RADIO OR TELEVISION SCRIPT, FURNISH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

DATE OF REPORT	NAME AND TITLE	SIGNATURE
June 9, 1975	Guy Poliquin, Delegate General	<i>[Signature]</i>

4b) 1



QUEBEC
GOVERNMENT HOUSE

ROCKEFELLER CENTER
17 WEST 50TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

Forbes kindly gave us permission
to reprint this excellent article.

If you have not already seen it,
the reading time is only 8 minutes.

PUT QUEBEC IN YOUR PLANS and call
us. We have a wealth of informa-
tion for you here in New York.
212 581-0770

Sincerely,

John W. Sharp
John W. Sharp
Senior
Economic Counsellor

June 9, 1975

Quebec: Texas Of The North

Cheap hydropower plus an abundance of minerals and timber is making Quebec hum. With the new wealth has come another prized commodity—political stability.

GAZING thoughtfully out at Montreal's graceful and glittering skyline, a bank economist says: "Fifteen years ago, Quebec was the Georgia of the North. Industrially we were dormant. Politically far to the right. The Catholic Church dominated everything."

Unemployment was rife, close to 15% in some rural areas; capital investment minimal except for some in natural resources; and the average weekly wage was below \$75.

And yet today they are calling Quebec—"The Texas of the North." For its king-sized, multibillion-dollar projects, few places in North America can match Quebec.

Up there in 50-degree-below-zero weather, work crews are building one of the continent's last major hydroelectric power plants on the aptly named La Grande River near remote James Bay. It's costing \$12 billion. The payoff: cheap power and an abundance of jobs. In 1985 La Grande will produce enough electricity to supply New York City for a year. Quebec won't have to worry much about OPEC oil embargoes.

Outside Montreal, there's the new \$440-million Mirabel Airport. It's slated to be bigger than the massive Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, and will

operate as Canada's main transatlantic airport and the major North American terminal for European cargo.

What's more, Montreal has another billion-dollar bonanza brewing—the 1976 Summer Olympic Games. For months jackhammers and cranes have been working on an Olympic village, a covered 56,000-seat stadium and a dozen new hotels, many to be backed by U.S. firms.

Says Quebec Prime Minister Robert Bourassa: "I'm known as being favorable to U.S. investment."

The very fact that a French-Canadian politician can utter that phrase shows how far Quebec has come. It wasn't that long ago when Quebec was going to pull out of Canada, set up an independent *Québec Libre* and send all foreigners packing—after seizing their investments, of course. There was political assassination and kidnapping. Armed vehicles roared through Montreal's streets. That was the scene as recently as 1970. With real estate prices plunging 50% in a matter of months, Quebec's economic future looked dismal. Worried money was pouring out like water from a broken faucet.

Whatever happened to the separatists? It's a hopeful story: Put bread

on the kitchen table, recognize legitimate cultural aspirations, and the guns disappear, the extremists become isolated. The separatist cause isn't much of a vote catcher in Quebec today. Robert Bourassa's Liberal Party went to the polls midway through its five-year term in October 1973. The vote was overwhelming. The separatist Parti Québécois got six seats, the Liberals 102 seats in the 110-seat provincial legislature.

A Welcome Change

U.S. businessmen weren't slow in noticing the changed mood. Since 1971 a score of U.S. firms have poured in close to a billion dollars. Subsidiaries of Hercules, du Pont and Exxon have expanded Montreal's petrochemical complex, the biggest in Canada. U.S. Steel and Johns-Manville have splurged on iron ore and asbestos mines. ITT's Rayonier Quebec unit is committed to spending \$500 million on three pulp mills.

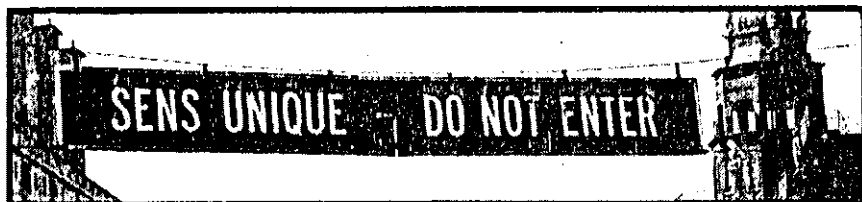
This January financial institutions like Prudential Insurance and Boston's John Hancock Mutual Life snapped up \$200 million in Hydro-Québec bonds at a competitively priced 10.25%, and there was money left over for a \$50-million issue by the Montreal Urban Community.

"Quebec," says Joseph Wilson, underwriting manager at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, "is now almost as well known among international lenders as the World Bank."

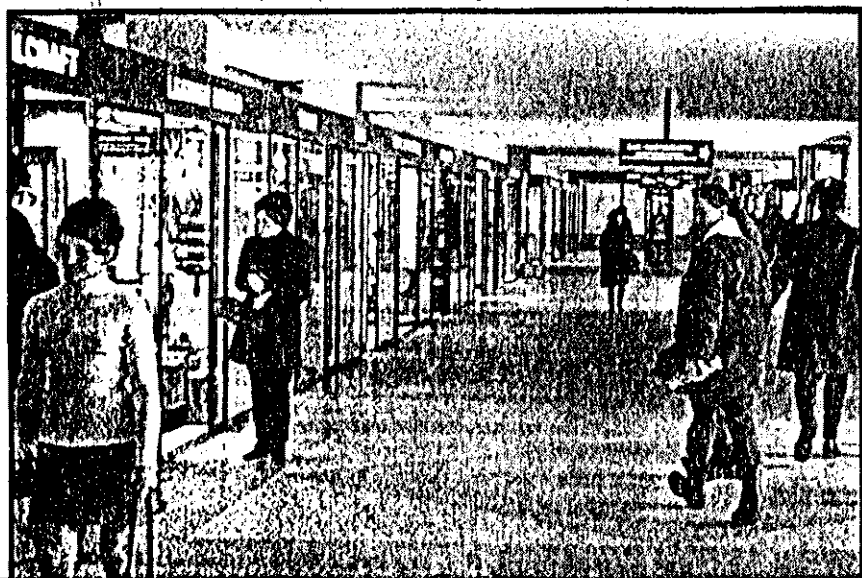
That may be overstating things a bit. But the fact is Quebec is emerging as one of the last resource-rich and politically stable places left where there is still room to expand. And not only for the U.S. The Japanese, Germans and even the cautious Saudi Arabians are all pouring in funds.

Harvard and Oxford educated as both lawyer and economist, Bourassa, at 41, is Quebec's youngest leader ever. Thin, intense and bespectacled, he's tougher than he looks. While others waived, Bourassa in October 1970 called in federal troops to stamp out terrorist cells. Two years later he won a crucial showdown with labor by sending three union leaders to jail when they defied a "back to work" court injunction.

Bourassa's formula for reviving Quebec is to mix generous doses of social welfare with a profits-are-good program that attracts businessmen. "He's really given confidence back to



Two Cultures. French and English side by side don't always make for harmony. "There's an internal struggle here," says Financial Institutions Minister William Tetley. "It's like Elizabethan England: violent but exciting." But blending two cultures does produce a cosmopolitan atmosphere, unrivaled in North America, that quickly shows in the gaily lit underground plazas.



Budget Bureau No. 43-R425.1
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DOI:

DJ-310
10-16-73

LE Q U É B E C

Les promesses de et le poids du p

POURQUOI y a-t-il encore et toujours une question du Québec? La paix civile semble revenue sur ces cinq millions de francophones — et sur le million d'anglophones, leurs concitoyens — depuis que se sont dissipés les embarras diplomatiques causés par la visite du général de Gaulle en 1967 et les orages de l'année 1970, où l'action du Front de libération du Québec entraîna la mort d'un ministre et provoqua l'application

d'activités traditionnelles. Cette action, qui se poursuit, a donné des résultats incontestablement positifs. Même si les 20 % d'anglophones continuent d'occuper environ 80 % des postes de décisions économiques et d'être en moyenne nettement plus riches que les francophones, ceux-ci ne se considèrent plus comme les « nègres blancs d'Amérique ». Ils se conduisent de plus en plus en majoritaires et se libèrent progressivement de

entre les deux communautés des emplois et développer la création des francophones. Mais que cela suppose, il doit reconnaître et s'efforcer en même temps d'investissements venus de l'extérieur ne fixent à leur lieu d'origine et l'essentiel des bénéfices. A l'intérieur de l'État